The North Carolinian.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME XI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1879. NUMBER 28.

The North Carolinian.

Office-North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the second Monday of April.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—George W. Cobb.

Commissioners—John Black, J. H. Zeigler, H. M. Fearing, Jos. Salomonsky, T. A. Commander.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—W. R. Gordon.

Clerk—C. Gurkin.

Constable—W. W. Graves.

Postmaster—D. C. Lippincott.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

CHEROKEE CHAPTER meets on first Friday night of each month.

First Congressional District.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

First Judicial District.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare, Washington, Beaufort, Hertford and Bertie.

Judge—Hon. Meb. L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—C. W. Garney of Elizabeth City.

Perishing in Icy Water.

The following details are given of the wreck of the schooner W. B. Phelps, of Oswego, at Glen Arbor, Michigan, and the loss of her captain and four of her crew. John Howrigan, mate, and Edward Igoe, sailor, were the only survivors. The mate says they were struck by a northwest gale while their sails were set and frozen, so that they could not shorten sail, and, after consultation they concluded to beach the schooner. The captain took off his overcoat and boots, to be ready to swim; but they concluded to let go the anchors and try to ride out the storm. The small anchor was run out and lost, and before the big anchor caught they were so near the beach that her stern struck. As her head came with the sea, she immediately began to break up. The two survivors were not discovered till the 20th, and there were no boats at hand fit to attempt a rescue. The cries of the men for help could be heard above the roar of the wind and the sea. At length a small flat-bottomed boat was secured and dragged a mile and a half to the beach, and several unsuccessful efforts were made to launch it. Finally they succeeded, and brought off the mate and his companion in an almost lifeless condition.

Igoe says: I cannot describe the horrors of that night as we saw our comrades swept off and waited for death ourselves. We all stood forward till we thought the sea would sweep us off, and then we started for something to hold on to. The cook and a German sailor started ahead, and a sea struck them and washed them off. Capt. Kelly was the next to go. He sat on the deck in front of us, chilled and exhausted. He shook hands with us and asked us to pray for him, and said if we went first he would pray for us. Just then the deck broke under him, and he went down. Howrigan caught hold of him, but had to let go. He rose once, and George Kelly his brother, and I tried to catch him. He cried, 'Oh, boys, let go; you can't save me. I am perishing,' and we saw him no more. George Kelly and Robert Dowey jumped on a piece of the deck, and were making for the fore rigging. George fell off and Dowey caught and held him till he was exhausted, and then he had to let him go. Dowey jumped on another piece of the deck to try to get ashore, but it was fouled in the rigging, which had gone overboard, and he could not get it loose. He fell down exhausted. The poor fellow lay there, beyond our reach, with the sea breaking over him and freezing, till he froze to death. He lay there, where we could see him all night and the next day. How we ever held on to that piece of wreck is a mystery. If we moved a step it was into eternity. Finally we saw a man on the beach and hallooed to him, but he would not believe that a man could be alive on that wreck. He got help, and we were rescued. We were covered with ice from head to foot, and were so helpless they had to carry us.

The dentist is an artist who must begin his profession by learning to draw.—*Picayune.*

On the Sidewalk.

Here the publican walks with the sinner
proud
And the priest in his gloomy cowl,
And Dives walks in the motley crowd
With Lazarus, cheek by jowl,
And the daughter of toil, with her fresh young
heart,
As pure as her spotless fame,
Keeps step with the woman who makes her
mart
In the haunts of sin and shame.

How lightly trips the country lass
In the midst of the city's ills,
As freshly pure as the daisied grass
That grows on her native hills!
And the beggar, too, with his hungry eye,
And his lean, wan face and crutch,
Gives a blessing the same to the passer-by
As he gives him little or much.

Then time has beaten the world's tattoo,
And in dusky armor dight,
Is treading with echoless footsteps through
The gloom of the silent night,
How many of these shall be daintily fed
And shall sink to slumber sweet,
While many will go to a sleepless bed,
And never a crumb to eat!

Ah me! when the hours go joyful by,
How little we stop to heed
Our brothers' and sisters' despairing cry
In their woe and their bitter need!
Yet such a world as the angels sought
This world of our's we'd call,
If the brotherly love that the Father taught
Was felt by each for all.

The Curate's Sweetheart.

"A young woman with a pleasing face, who rarely smiles, and seems to shun observation, and an old lady, who comes out very little and always veiled."

That was the description given to the Rev. Charles Grosvenor of the new occupants of the little cottage which lay so close to his vicarage that he could see the smoke from the chimney over the tops of the trees that skirted his lawn.

The Rev. Charles Grosvenor had been away from the scene of his labors at Chumleigh for a month. Chumleigh was countryfied enough and healthy enough, but he had been ordered sea air and had taken the trip, leaving his by no means extensive flock to the care of a temporary shepherd.

The Rev. Charles Grosvenor was a young man, and Crumleigh was his first living. He was quite new enough to his work to take interest in it, and he was on intimate terms with all his parishioners.

Directly he heard of the new arrivals in the village he, of course, determined to call upon them, but he thought he would just inquire what sort of people they were.

The result was the above description—a description vague enough in all conscience, and yet sufficient at once to invest the heroines of it with a slight halo of romance.

The Rev. Charles Grosvenor had not so long left college life to busy himself among the pumpkins but that he could duly appreciate the piquancy which a little mystery leads to our ordinary hum-drum existence.

Knowing that the young lady shunned observation, his curiosity was at once aroused, and he looked forward to his first meeting with her with more than ordinary eagerness. As to the old lady—well, he was a young bachelor, remember, and however deeply old ladies may veil themselves, or however mysterious they may be, they cannot expect to command much attention when there is a younger lady in the case.

The curate called at Laburnam cottage the day after the return from the seaside. He found the Smiths very quiet and unassuming people. Mrs. Smith said very little and sighed a good deal, and Miss Smith, though a fluent and agreeable speaker, as he could judge from the little she said, spoke only in answer to his questions, and kept her eyes fixed on the ground the whole time he was talking to her.

"Something queer about these people," said the Rev. Charles Grosvenor to himself. "I wonder what it is. I must draw them out."

His notion of drawing them out was to engage their services in his parish work. The old lady sighed and consented. The young one colored, cast down her eyes, and said that she was not fit for such work. Not religious enough, she meant.

The Rev. Charles Grosvenor was much distressed to hear that Miss Smith was not religious. Here, at last, was a task congenial to his soul. He was quite willing to convert farm laborers and to reform market gardeners, but when a demure looking young lady, with an agreeable manner, offered herself, he could not refrain from looking forward to the prospect of higher and nobler work.

He talked seriously to Miss Smith, and Miss Smith listened seriously—so seriously that the curate was taken by surprise. He was almost alarmed at the terrible earnestness with which the girl spoke of religious questions, asked for spiritual consolation, and argued with him on the dread subject of the sinner's fate hereafter. The earnestness and the vehemence of his parishioner, however, only increased his interest in her.

Now, when Miss Smith called herself a miserable sinner, the Rev. Charles Grosvenor thoroughly believed that she was one. He accepted her confession in the same sense that he would have accepted it from the patron of his living, or his mother, or any of his lady parishioners. We are all miserable sinners, and being enjoined to say so, a clergyman cannot, for the sake of being complimentary, refuse to believe a young lady when she affirms that she is no exception to the rule.

But as to attaching any really serious import to the confession of Miss Smith; that never occurred to him for a moment. He soothed her, offered her such consolation as he could, thought she was a most pious and interesting girl and fell madly in love with her.

From the moment he made the discovery his conduct to her altered. He tempted her to talk less about herself and to be cheerful. He didn't want the girl he was in love with to be too persistently a miserable sinner. She was so charming and so nice that he felt she might very well keep that in the background a little.

A white tie and a clerical coat do not alter a man's nature; and when a man falls madly in love with a woman, he likes to imagine her as near perfection as possible.

Miss Smith's manner changed also. She discovered the parson's secret before it was many days old. She was still pleased to see him, but she avoided all reference to her sins.

Once he questioned her about her past life. For a moment she went deadly pale, then the color rushed to her cheeks and she stammered out a remark which turned the conversation.

Miss Smith saw that the Rev. Charles Grosvenor was at her mercy. It was only a question of time when he would make the avowal. Should she encourage him, or discourage his secret, and stop it while there was yet time?

In her difficulty she laid her case before her mother and asked her advice.

The old lady was frightened out of her wits. She dared not think about such a thing, she said. Of course it would be the making of her if she could marry a clergyman; but how could it be done? He would have to know the history of her life first, and then—

"And then he wouldn't have me," answered the girl, passionately.

"Of course not, my dear," said Mrs. Smith, "at least I should think not."

"Shall I tell him? Shall I confess all the next time he comes?"

Again Mrs. Smith is frightened. She does not like to think what the result of that confession will be. They've managed at last to find a spot where they can live quietly and unknown. Why must all the miserable story be brought up again?

Miss Smith failing to get any practical advice from her mother, thinks the matter over quietly by herself, and by the time she meets her admirer again she has settled her course of action.

She meets him in the fields that lead to the church.

It is a bright summer morning and they pause by a stile to look at the yellow and red of the far stretching fields.

The Rev. Charles Grosvenor commences by talking about nature, and gradually comes down to talking about himself—his aims and prospects in life. Little by little the conversation slides into the groove he wished, and in five minutes his hand and fortune have been laid at the feet of the lady listener.

He hadn't meant to be so abrupt; he had meant to keep his secret a little longer, but it had slipped out accidentally among the poetry and domestic details, and he was very glad it was over.

Miss Smith was of course very much surprised. The curate had caught her hand as his accents grew more impassioned. She allowed him to retain it till he had finished, then drew it gently away.

"Mr. Grosvenor," she said, quietly, "I will answer you fairly and frankly. Before you made me such an offer you should have ascertained to whom you were speaking."

"What do you mean?"

"You do not know who or what I am."

"I know that you are an angel."

Miss Smith's lip curled slightly, but her voice trembled as she answered:

"As you have gone so far it is only right you should know something about me. My name is not Smith. That is a false name."

"A false name!" the parson gasped "Dear me! why do you want a false name?"

"Listen and I will tell you. Did you ever hear of a terrible crime for which two men and two women were condemned? It was called a 'mystery' at first. But when the facts came to light it was called a 'murder.' One man starved his wife to death, and the other people helped him. He wanted to marry a younger woman, and this younger woman was one of the accused."

"I remember the case," stammered the curate. "It was very awful; but I don't see what you've got to do with it."

The perspiration stood on his brow and he began to mop it with his pocket-handkerchief. Half expected to hear that Miss Smith was a relative of one of the criminals.

"You remember," continued the girl, speaking rapidly now and without emotion, "that all four were condemned to death, but the young girl was at the last moment granted a free pardon and allowed to return to the world and to her friends."

"Yes," gasped the clergyman, "I remember; but what has all this business to do with you?"

"This," answered the lady whom he had just made an offer of marriage; "I was the girl for whose sake the murder was committed; I was the girl who was condemned to be hanged by the neck and then granted a free pardon! I am—"

She stopped. The Rev. Charles Grosvenor had reeled back against the stile and closed his eyes.

"Excuse me," he muttered; "a little faintness, that's all."

He pulled himself together, stammered a little, coughed, and for a minute seemed at a loss what to say.

She broke the silence first.

"I have told you now the secret of my life. I am here with my mother, and here wish to remain—unknown, forgotten by the world. We are bound to live under an assumed name. We should be hooted and stoned if it were known who we really are. Will you keep my secret?"

"Certainly," stammered the curate; "and I trust—"

"That I shall keep yours. Rest assured of that Mr. Grosvenor. I will forget that anything has happened this morning beyond the ordinary interchanges between clergyman and parishioner."

She smiled and bowed and passed on.

He walked back slowly to the church, muttering to himself, "What an escape—who'd have thought it?"

* * * * * *

The Rev. Charles Grosvenor is still the curate of Chumleigh, and Miss Smith and her mother still live at Labournam cottage. The parishioners, however, notice that the visits of the clergyman to the cottage are few and far between, and that when he calls he is generally accompanied by one or other of his lady visitors.

And old Dame Turvey, who knows everything about everybody and is a great authority on village matters, assures every one that she can't make it out at all, for she was quite sure the parson was sweet in that quarter, and she quite expected that Miss Smith would have presided at the parsonage tea table.

"Something must have happened very unexpected to break it all off," concludes the worthy dame, for it was all altered like a minute,"

Dame Turvey is right for once. What happened was very unexpected, and it made such an impression on the Rev. Charles Grosvenor that he will remember it to the end of his life.

Tho New Queen of Spain.

The following sketch of the new Queen of Spain is given by the *American Queen:* Queen Maria Christina, born in 1858, is the daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand and of Elizabeth d'Este, and has some Spanish blood in her veins, being great-grand-daughter of the Emperor Leopold II. who was married to a daughter of Charles II., of Spain. As a youthful abbess of the St. Theresa chapter-house at Prague is a very lively, high-spirited lady, with exceedingly pleasant manners. Tall and well-built, and giving promise of stately embonpoint, she is thoroughly Hapsburg in appearance, her chestnut hair contrasting agreeably with her dark eyes and transparent complexion. Like the Empress of Austria, the young queen is passionately fond of horses, drives and rides admirably, and, with the polyglot talent of her race, speaks Spanish, French, Italian and English fluently. Generous and warm-hearted, but of an independent mind and firm in purpose, Christina is likely to have her own way in the Palacio Real, and seems determined not to submit tamely to the fetters of Castilian etiquette. A romantic flavor enters into the first acquaintance of the two lovers. Alfonso and the then archducess had been playmates when the former was a student at Theresa college, Vienna, and it seems at this early period there was something like an attachment between them. She once ran a race with him in some imperial park. The monarch in bud was on a bycicle, and the young archduchess on a fleet pony, who, though the velocipede had the wind with it, came in first at the gaol. When Alfonso was restored to the throne of his mother, the archduchess was glad to learn that his most influential and paternal advisers, the Duc de Sesto among the number, opined that she would make an ideal queen consort. She discovered that the Spanish costume suited her exactly, and had several sets of photos done in which she was represented wearing it. On Mercedes being preferred to her, Christina of Hapsburg was greatly mortified.

A Strange Railroad Accident.

An accident has occurred on a railroad in Illinois that is probably without a parallel in the history of railroading. As a train was near Glassford, going at the speed of nearly forty miles an hour, a cow suddenly bounded in front of the engine. There was no warning whatever; the engine passed over the animal, and in doing so was lifted clear of the rails and uncoupled from the tender. Going at such a high rate of speed, it continued some twenty yards on the ground, tearing it up and even uprooting a stump in its mad career, and, what seems very strange, kept on its wheels until it came to a standstill, where it stood clear of the main track. The remainder of the engine and train kept the track and ran past the engine about a quarter of a mile, when it was brought to a stop with the brakes. The jar of the escaped engine was so slight that but few passengers were made aware of the accident until told. The engineer sat on his seat throughout the affair, a mere spectator of the queer freak of his engine. No one was hurt nor even scared.

About the only things to look forward to in February are Washington's birthday and five Sundays. It will be a great month for courting.

A Chinese Lunch.

A letter from China says: We passed through a series of courts, the open ones gay with growing plants in queer porcelain jars, and the covered ones decorated with blue tiles and paintings of Chinese scenes. At the end of these courts was a three-sided room, rich in carving and furnished with two rows of Chinese chairs, alternating with tiny tables, ranged lengthwise of the room and facing each other. Our host conducted us into a side parlor, and to a large divan of marble and carved wood and soft cushions, on a dais at the end of the room. We were seated facing the rest of the company. Tea in tiny covered bowls, without sugar or milk, was served to all the guests.

A few years ago he added on to his native home a few rooms in European style, where he might entertain foreign friends. Although our invitation was to a Chinese tiffin, we did not sit down four at a table and several tables in the room, as Chinese are accustomed to do, but the entire company sat at one long table together. The host, in lavender silk trousers, and long, white grass cloth tunic and yellow satin shoes, escorted me to the dining room. It was quite a walk through the other courts, and my escort used the best "pidgin" he could command. "My wife no can walkee valy fast; she no have much good time; she have valy little foots." Mr. B. and the hostess, whose poor, little, bound feet were encased in a pair of embroidered shoes not three inches long, followed next, talking without words, for the lady had not even the accomplishment of "pidgin English."

Chinese fruits, the lenkeng, the worgtang, the gaura, persimmons and pumelons ornamented the side table, while a variety of sweetmeats and flowers were arranged on the dining table. Before each guest was a pair of silver and pearl chop sticks, a tiny dish of two parts, containing in one half-dried watermelon seeds and in the other dried almond seeds; these were for nibbling between the courses; also, a tiny silver ladle and a three-cornered little cup of silver in a tray of the same shape, containing wine. Although our host did not profess Christianity himself, out of courtesy to the guests present he asked one of the company to give thanks for the food. As the servants brought in the first course in little odd-shaped dishes, the host wished us to understand that if his guests could have remained in Foochow long enough, he would have taken pleasure in extending an invitation dinner, but as he only had time to have us to tiffin, just a simple tiffin, he would like the company to excuse the small variety of nice dishes he had provided. The hostess was pleased to show her attire, which was ornamented with rich embroidery done by herself. Her bridal finery was brought out for our inspection. The shoulder cape, which is never worn but by a bride at the wedding occasion, cost $1,000. It was a network of bits of embroidered silk and finished with fringe and silk pendants, from the ends of which were fastened gold ornaments, jade stone and other precious stones. I attempted to throw this jingling, tinkling ornament over my shoulder, but was quickly prevented by the mother of our host, who, with a frightened air, exclaimed: "It was very unlucky for me to wear it; it brought ill fortune to any one except a bride."

Chinese Printing.

The Chinese assert that the art of printing was discovered in China about fifty years before the Christian era. Until the discovery of the art of paper-making, A. D. 95, they printed on silk or cloth cut in the form of leaves. The method used by the Chinese in printing their books is as follows:

In printing, the Chinese do not use a press as we do; the delicate nature of their paper would not admit of it; when once the blocks are engraved, the paper is cut, and the ink is ready, one man with his brush will print a large number of sheets in a day.

The block to be printed must be placed perfectly level, and secured firmly. The printer has two brushes; one of them a stiffer kind, which he can hold in his hand, and use at either end.

He dips it into the ink, and rubs the block with it, taking care not to wet it too much, or leave it too dry; if it were wetted too much, the characters would be slurred; if too little, they would not print.

When the block is once got into a proper state, he can print three or four impressions without dipping his brush into ink.

The second brush is used to rub over the paper, with a small degree of pressure, that it may take the impression; this it does easily, for, not being sized with alum, it receives the ink the instant it comes in contact with it.

It is only necessary that the brush should be passed over every part of the sheet with a greater or smaller degree of pressure, and repeated in proportion as the printer finds there is more or less ink upon the block. This brush is soft and of an oblong form.

The celebrated pigeon roost in Scott county, Indiana, is now, as it has been for seventy-five years, the roost of millions of pigeons. They fly away in the morning to their feeding grounds, many of them going to such a distance that they do not return until midnight. The timber on thousands of acres covered by this roost is broken down badly, large limbs being snapped off like reeds, by the accumulated weight of the birds. Thousands are killed nightly, but the slaughter seems to make no diminution in the vast flocks that congregate there.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Doctors have always had the reputation of taking both your money and your life, but in Indiana they take the lead. Dr. Cri.lus was sixty years old, and had white hair, a long white beard and an excellent reputation. He was regarded as the most exemplary man in Muncie, Ind. A series of burglaries were committed; and he was chosen chairman of a committee of detection. Then the plunder was accidently discovered in his own house, and he confessed that he was the thief. He had used the knowledge gained in his medical practice as to where and how to get at his patients' valuables.

One of the gentlemen traveling with the royal commissioners on agricultural depression, now in the United States, in writing to the London *Times*, on the agriculture of the older American States, makes the following sensible observation: The rearing of large numbers of more profitable cattle and sheep through out these older States, where with reasonable care they thrive admirably, will prove the cheapest and most effectual means of their agricultural improvement. Not only will the live stock themselves become more profitable than heretofore, but, by the growth of clover, the several years pasturing, and the consequent enrichment of the soil, much heavier yields will be obtained both of wheat and Indian corn, which in these Eastern or Middle States of America have not for some years been increasing in anything like the same ratio as in the West.

The Chinese in California have begun to go. The steamer that sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong on the 15th took 901 of them to their native land. The port statistics of San Francisco show that the arrivals of Chinese during the year ending November 1 were 6,128, and departures 8,746—of whom 6,229 went to China and 2,517 to Honolulu—the excess of departures over arrivals being 2,618. It is estimated that there are 62,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast, which shows that this population is decreasing instead of increasing, for when the anti-Chinese agitation was begun a few years ago the estimate was 100,000. The total number of Chinese arrivals for the twenty years ending December, 1878, was 230,430, and the departures and deaths 133,491. At this rate the Chinese will soon cease to trouble California workingmen

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Although the gradual spread of the population toward the interior of Africa is driving the wild animals further and further inland, and though they are consequently difficult to reach in the more inaccessible haunts to which they have retreated, yet the larger wild animals have, with one or two exceptions, scarcely suffered any diminution from the advancing tide of civilization. Ostriches have suffered, perhaps, most, but only to exchange a wild for a domesticated state. Elephants are frequently seen within a short distance of the southern and southeastern coasts. Hippopotami are abundant. Even the larger beasts of prey are by no mean uncommon, and tigers are especial depredators. If the reports of diamond diggers in the northwest are to be believed, a new animal has lately made its appearance as a candidate for the honor of being chased by any enterprising sportsman. It is called by the bushmen, or natives, the "bear lion," and is described as being about the size of a lion, but far stronger in make, and with a tremendous head and neck. Its legs are much shorter than a lion's, but much stouter, and it is apparently far more powerful. Its color is a dark yellow with black spots. It runs or creeps along the ground, but does not bound like a lion. It has sometimes been seen accompanied by a smaller one—probably a cub—so that the race is apparently not yet quite extinct, whatever the animal may be.

"This Side Up."

A novel illustration of the ingenuity of thieves has just been afforded by an incident reported from the continent. For some time past a North German railway company has been suffering from the repeated loss of goods which were sent by luggage-train, and which, notwithstanding all researches and precautions, continued to disappear in a very mysterious manner. The secret which the inquiries set on foot had failed to discover was at length revealed by a rather amusing incident. A long box, on one side of which were the words equivalent to "This side up," had, in disregard to this caution, been set up on end in the goods shed. Some time afterward the employees were not a little startled to hear a voice apparently proceeding from the box in question, begging the hearers to let the speaker out. On opening the lid the railway officers were surprised and amused to find a man inside standing on his head. In the explanation which followed, the fellow accounted for his appearance under such unusual circumstances as due to the result of a wager; but he was given into custody, and it was soon seen that the thieves had adopted this method of conveying themselves on to the railway premises, and that during the absence of the employees they had let themselves out of the box, which they at once filled with any articles they could lay their hands on, refastened the lid, and then decamped, leaving the box to be sent forward to its destination in accordance with the address upon it. But for the unfortunate inability of poor human nature to endure an inverted position for an indefinite period, the ingenious authors of the scheme might have flourished a long time without detection.

The Beating Heart Must Go or Die.

By blasting drought, or black'ning frost,
If all thy industry be lost;
If in the flood fond hopes go down,
Waste not thy life with idle moan.
Beat, throbbing heart, or die.

The bruised reed perchance thou art,
Or like the smoking flax in heart,
Old friends have proven false to thee,
E'en then, thy watchword ever be,
Beat, aching heart, or die.

When love resigns her mystic throne,
To leave thee desolate and alone,
When life's most consecrated ties
Shall change to dreadful tragedies.
Beat, breaking heart, or die.

When earth draws down, and powers decay,
Twilight steals over life's sad day,
When hopeful may give place to mast,
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,
Cease, broken heart and die.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A firm in Westphalia a short time ago brought to perfection a new needle-making machine, by means of which 100,000 needles can be stamped and bored in a day of ten hours.

A person at Passadena, Cal., says that place is enjoying the first strawberries of the season. Well, we had them as much as five months ago. Let him put that in his pipe and smoke it. —*Buffalo Express.*

A bridal couple from Washoe valley at breakfast in a Reno hotel, conversed as follows: He—"Shall I skin you a pertater, honey?" She—"No, thank you, deary. I have one already skun. —*Denver News.*

Webster tells us that the definition of a bonnet is "a covering for the head," but a glance at some of ladies' headwear forces home the idea that it is merely a false-hood. —*Danielsonville Sentinel.*

The profit of operating that great Lake Superior copper bonanza, the Calumet and Hecla mine, can be judged by the fact that the entire investment in this property has been $1,200,000, and total dividends $15,000,000 within ten years.

Many a merchant, lawyer or manufacturer who would stand aghast if he were asked a question about his private business, will, within two minutes, after he has been introduced to a journalist, begin to cross-examine him about the private affairs of his office and his associates. —*New York Herald.*

Tendencies to Disease.

Dr. Black has an able paper in *Popular Science Monthly* on the [illegible] of inherited tendencies to disease. He base on it the present article. Seventy thousand persons in America die yearly of consumption alone. Vast numbers inherit a tendency to rheumatism, epilepsy, insanity, cancer, dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, asthma, or to early loss of sight or hearing. Probably some twenty-six million inherit some constitutional defect.

Hitherto little has been done to extirpate these tendencies. Even when they have begun to show themselves a course is generally pursued by friends the reverse of what is needed. Moreover, a thoughtless squandering of vital reserve is encouraged by the whole force of our social usages. Hence, we are degenerating as a people. The birth-rate, already lower in New England than in any country of Europe, except France, is being steadily gained on by the death rate.

But there is no inherent difficulty in the way of extirpating hereditary disease. It may be accomplished by hygienic care, such as can be given only by a medical expert, and such as when downright sick we all resort to.

A physician thus describes the case of his family: "Consumption on my father's side, he having lost one if not two sisters by the disease. Mother died of it in her forty-third year. Six children were born to them. All are alive and healthy, the youngest being past his fiftieth year. They are all free from any signs of tuberculosis, as are also thirty-one grand-children and eleven great-grandchildren."

This is a sample statement of many that might be given. The same intelligent care would generally show similar results.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Aurora Borealis.

Herr Esmark, who has spent many years in surveying the northern lights, says: "The aurora is never seen during extreme cold or northerly winds, but appears when an ordinary arctic temperature is raised by southerly and westerly winds, and is generally followed by snow. In the southeastern part of Norway it seems to be especially caused by southeasterly winds, which are there very moist and rather warm. Its appearance is always accompanied by a falling barometer. In my opinion the phenomenon is due to the following causes: When a wind laden with warmth, moisture and electricity comes in contact with a body of cold air, the moisture is converted into snow, the warmth and electricity are thereby released, and the aurora is the result of the disturbances. The northern lights cannot occur in very high latitudes, because the warm, moist air is cooled long before it reaches them." In this way Herr Esmark would account for the splendid appearance of the aurora in Northern Norway, where the sea winds, bringing warmth, moisture and electricity from the ocean, are met by cold winds from the interior.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24 1879.

THE TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS.

There are two sides to the Indian question. Though a barbarian race, all experience, from the days of William Penn to the present time, hath shown that kindness and fair-dealing are appreciated by them. But rarely have the treaties made with them been kept and carried out in good faith. In truth, the history of the white man's dealings with the Indians has been one of continued perfidy. For more than fifty years scarce a single treaty made with them has been kept. They have been broken in letter as well as spirit. The record of the dealings of Indian Agents with the Indians until recently, and with a few honorable exceptions, has been that of wholesale swindling of them. The Indian is powerless in the hands of the rascals who have been permitted to get rich [illegible] trade with them. He is shut up [illegible] heavy fines and penalties to buying and selling only with these accredited agents and traders.

When the nefarious record of these things is authenticly laid before the kind-hearted American people they will not wonder that the Indians now and then break forth into war under their intolerable wrongs. For the Government has never hesitated under pressure of covetous settlers to break the treaties in every possible way. It is a bad record for us. And yet with all this back ground, the scenes that occurred at the Los Pinos Agency in Colorado, at the recent conference concerning the surrender of the Indians engaged in the Meeker massacre, the feeling manifested on the part of the Chiefs was really touching.

When we remember that these Ute Indians are savages, and that their deliberation was believed by them to involve the life or death of leaders and comrades, and that the appeal to them was to their sense of justice and to treaty obligations, their conduct reaches the sublime in human action. There is not anywhere in history, in our history or in any other, an example of a body of white men making the offer of such a surrender to the claims of justice. And the simple reservation which they made that the [illegible] surrendered should not be handed over to a Colorado jury does not impair the quality of their offer of restitution. They know that they have no justice to expect from the people of Colorado, where it is scarcely a crime to shoot an Indian on sight.

We are glad to believe that the authorities at Washington are trying to do justice to the Indians. It is the only road to peace.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The annual report of the General Land Office shows that during the past fiscal year 9,333,000 acres of public lands were disposed of, 9,485,200 acres surveyed, in addition to 734, 591, 080 previously surveyed. The whole number of acres of the public dominion still unsurveyed is 1,081, 000,000. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 5,260, 000 acres; timber culture entries, 2, 766,900; cash entries, 622,000; grants to railroads, 278,000; swamp lands patented to State, 75,000; other grants to State, 186,000. The amount surveyed the last fiscal year exceeds, by 415,000 acres, total surveyed the previous year. While the report shows a falling off of 773,000 acres in the cash sales, State selections, scrip locations and lands patented for railroad grants, an increase in the area taken up by settlers under the homestead and timber culture laws has been sufficient not only to counterbalance this falling off, but to make the aggregate disposals for the year greater by 647,000 acres than for the previous year. The increase in homestead entries was 842,000 acres. The report states that the depredations on public timber lands are still extensive. In Arkansas alone the annual loss to the Government by the destruction of valuable timber is estimated at $500,000.

WHAT WAS SETTLED.

That we are a Nation and not a Confederacy, was the question settled at Appomattox. We are a Union, bound by the ties of permanancy, not a loose league of States to be dissolved by fancy's fickle touch, or by passion's heated stroke—a Union that cannot be dissolved by pen of diplomacy or bullet of war. Both have been tried and both have failed. "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," is the sentiment deeply rooted in every patriot breast.

An attempt was made on the 12th inst to assassinate Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, twice fired at on his return to Calcutta from a tour in the provinces, but he fortunately escaped. It is but a few years since Viceroy, Lord Mayo, was killed by an assassin.

REMEMBER!

The country has not forgotten the vehement opposition made to Resumption—how all manner of mischief and ruin was to result from it. But the able head of the Treasury Department—John Sherman—did not waver. He knew that the measure was right, and that the "prophets of evil" were wrong. With firmness of purpose and honesty of intent, he fought the battle out, and every prediction he made as to the beneficial results to the country that would follow has been more than verified!

Remember that the grand success of Resumption is largely due to John Sherman. Remember that to him the country is largely indebted for the fact that to-day a greenback or a bank note is worth a gold dollar from one end of the Republic to the other, and that money is cheap and plenty for all legitimate enterprises. Suppose he had been a timid, weak man; suppose that instead of standing inflexibly firm against the assaults of its legion of enemies, he had yielded. Think of the consequences! But, fortunately for the Nation, his sagacity, his integrity and his firm performance of duty preserved its honor, saved its credit and started it "booming" on the highway to good times and prosperity.

THEY DON'T FORGET.

The attempts of the Democrats to aleinate the colored vote from the Republican party are failures. They may co-erce them, they may silence them, but to induce them voluntarily to cast Democratic ballots they never can. Everywhere, and on all occasions, when unrestrained, the colored citizen will vote the Republican ticket. The sentiment actuating them all was tersely expressed by Parker Loring, an ex-slave of Louisiana, when he said:

"I was dead; the Republican party touched me and I lived. I was in bonds, and it made me free. I was a thing, and it created me a man. If ever I forget it, let a just God take me hence, for I shall no longer be fit to live."

There is not a colored man in all the South, however ignorant, who doesn't feel all this burning in his heart.

THE COLORED EXODUS.

Frederic Douglas continues to oppose the migration of the colored people from the Southern States. He thinks they should wait their destiny, and work out their salvation as a people where they are. So far as North Carolina is concerned, we think the mass of those leaving are making a great mistake. Our advice to the colored people is TO STAY. A brighter and better day, politically and materially, is about to dawn upon the Old North State.

THE DEMOCRATIC "STEAL" IN MAINE.

The Democrats of Maine have just committed an act that will make them execrable for all time. At the last election the PEOPLE decided that the Senate of that State should stand 19 Republicans and 12 Opposition, and the House 90 Republican and 60 Opposition, being a Republican majority of 36 on joint ballot. Soon after the election rumors became current that the Democratic Governor and Council had resolved to obtain control of the Legislature by counting Republicans OUT and Democrats IN, utterly regardless of votes or majorities, but on simple technicalities and alledged informalities, such as happening to have tickets a little longer one way than another! On the 17th inst, the conspirators consummated the infamous plot by issuing certificates so as to change the joint majority 26 the other way. Honest men of all parties denounce this outrage. They have made themselves odious and infamous in the eyes of the entire nation.

We hold that to be the highest ideal of human government that best ministers to the happiness and prosperity of the individual. Ours is a government by the people and for the people, based not on the theory of State but of human sovereignty. It exists to protect each citizen, however humble, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The recognition of the superiority of American agricultural implements at the Paris Exposition of 1878, proves to have been complete and is highly flattering to our inventors and manufacturers. Eleven special prizes, in addition to the customary medals, were awarded in this department for the exceptional merit of machines as exhibited in the field.

A resident of Crystal Lake, Illinois, says that after reading Professor Collier's last year's report on the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks and sorghum, he made up his mind to go into the business, and has this season made forty-two tons of excellent sugar from the amber cane.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The death of Senator Chandler left a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. A meeting was held at Washington on the 17th inst., and the vacancy filled by the election of Hon. J. D. Cameron, of Pa. He was warmly supported by the Sherman members of the Committee, while the Blaine men voted for Gen. Averill of Minn. Mr. Sherman favored his election because, as he stated, "Mr. Cameron is a man of action and sagacity." And such he is. We know him well. It means organization—work—success. Col. Thos. B. Keogh, of this State, was unanimously elected Secretary in place of Hon. R. C. McCormick resigned. It was decided to hold the next National Convention at Chicago on the 3d of June.

The national bank circulation which fell off so rapidly from the date of the panic in 1873 to 1878, is returning to its old standard.

LITERARY NOTICES.

All who enjoy fun, wit and humor with a splendid variety of first-class reading matter, can get a whole year's supply by subscribing to the "Detroit Free Press." See advertisement in this issue.

Perhaps no newspaper in this country has for the last thirty years exerted so great an influence and done so much to mould public opinion on all important questions of politics and morals, as THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. It is the general judgment of intelligent people that it never was a better paper than it is at present. We commend it to our readers as a paper that will be specially valuable during the coming Presidential year. See its annual prospectus in another column. Its offer of Chambers's Cyclopædia as a premium is something astonishing. In the whole history of newspaper premiums we have never seen so much offered for so little.

Good Company ($3,00 a year, Springfield, Mass.) No. 4, has one of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Old Town sketches, in which the inimitable Sam Lawson does considerable talking; three stories, including a long one by Rebecca Harding Davis, done in her usual vigorous style; a vivid biographic sketch of Gambetta; readable papers on European experiences, Colorado, the Indians at Hampton, and how the Congressional debates are preserved. The poems—four in number—are excellent

During the coming year Good Company will continue to make a specialty of good stories by the most popular writers, and give entertaining sketches in great variety. It will maintain its characteristic features of brief, crisp, pithy essays; fresh, vigorous articles; and good poems. New yearly subscribers who send before the 1st of January can have the first four numbers of the present volume without extra charge, or sixteen numbers in all for the regular price, $3,00

A favorite topic with Ancient Writers was the Seven Wonders of the World. These have come down to us embalmed in the eloquence of the poet and historian. One of the wonders of our own time is that great Fashion Journal—Andrews' Bazar. Six years ago launched on the sea of journalism, where have been so many shipwrecks, to-day with a subscription list of 75,000, the acknowledged standard of American fashion, absolutely reliable on all matters pertaining to the toilette, superbly illustrated, and brimful of chaste and brilliant literature. Andrews' Bazar was founded in Cincinnati, but the great demand for it in the East has compelled its publisher to establish his main office in New York, where its Fashion, Editorial and Literary Departments are now conductrd.

It is published simultaneously in both cities. For $1 per annum every lady can have this invaluable fashion mentor. Every yearly subscriber is posented free with 50c worth of ANDREWS' BAZAR PATERNS; and, notwithstanding these wonderfully low figures, with the January number the publisher will give his yearly subscribers a supplement sheet of designs worth $10. Every lady should send a years subscription, or 10c for a sample copy, to W. R. ANDREWS, Publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

Teacher's Association.

The Albemarle Teachers Association will convene in Clark's Hall, E. City, on Tuesday Dec. 30, 1879 at 3 P M. when a business meeting will be held.

At seven o'clock an address of welcome will be delivered by R. B. Creecy Esq.

Responded to by W. O. Temple of Rosedale.

The band will be in attendance during the night sessions.

Wednesday will be devoted to addresses, discussions, class-drill &c. A further Programme will be announced at that time. Teachers and school officers and friends of education are all cordially invited to attead.

Teachers expecting to attend will be provided with free entertainment by dropping a Postal card to S. L. Sheep, E. City.

Hon. G. P. Scarborough, Judge of the Corporation Court of Norfolk, died very suddenly on the 22d, aged 72.—Dan. Rice, the great Circus man, has been converted by Mr. Moody at St. Louis, and proposes to enter the field as an Evangelist.—Judge Edmunds, Post Master at Washington City, is dead.—Chief Justice Perkins, of Indiana, died on the 16th, inst.

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

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THE TRIBUNE'S POSITION.

Of The Tribune's share in all this, those who speak most enthusiastically who have seen most of the struggle, It will faithfully portray the varying phases of the campaign now beginning. It will earnestly strive that the party of Freedom, Union and the Public Faith may select the man surest to win and surest to make a good President. But in this crisis it can conceive of no nomination this party could make that would not be preferable to the best that could possibly be supported by the Solid South and Tammany Hall.

The Tribune is now spending more labor and money than ever before to hold the distinction it has long enjoyed of the largest circulation among the best people. It secured and means to retain it, by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the freest discussion, hearing all sides, appealing always to the best intelligence and the purest morality, and refusing to cater to the tastes of the vile or the prejudices of the ignorant

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remains the great favorite of our substantial country population, and has the largest circulation of any Weekly issued from the office of a daily paper in New York, or, so far as we know, in the United States. It revises and condenses all the news of the week into readable shape. Its agricultural [illegible] than ever [illegible] always been considered the best. Its market reports are the official standard for the Dairymen's Association and have long been the recognized authority on cattle, grain and general country produce. There are special departments for the young and for household interests; the new handiwork department, already extremely popular, gives unusually accurate and comprehensive instructions in knitting, crocheting, and kindred subjects; while poetry, fiction and the humors of the day are all abundantly supplied. The verdict of the tens thousands of old readers who have returned to it during the past year is that they find it better than ever. Increasing patronage and facilities enable us to reduce the rates to the lowest point we have ever touched, and to offer the most amazing premium yet given, as follows:

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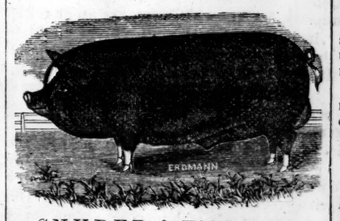

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TIN SHOP
ON THE
WATER

FRANK M. COOK,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
No. 70, Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having located in Elizabeth City, N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles, and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City.
PLANING MILL,
D. S. KRAMER, Proprietor,

Is prepared to furnish Flooring, Sidings, Doors, Sash, Window Frames, Blinds, Brackets, Moddldings, and Fancy and Ornamental Wood Work of all kinds.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed always on hand.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of my work I am now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles.

Shop on Poindexter street, near Water street.

Call on or addresss,
J. F. SANDERS.
E. City, N. C., April 26th, 1876.

ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY.

FRESH bread, cakes and pies always on hand. Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short every thing in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread, cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.

☞ Repairing in his line promptly done.

GEO. W. BELL.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to the conditions of a Mortgage duly executed to me on the 5th day of April 1878, by Wm. N. Symons, to secure the payment of the sum of Sixty Dollars, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Hertford, N. C., at 12 o'clock M. on the 26th day of January, 1880, the tract of land described in said Mortgage, lying on Little River, in Parkville township, Perquimans county; adjoining the lands of J. M. White, Joseph Perry and others. Terms Cash.

J. A. JOHNSON
Woodville, N. C. Oct. 20, 1879—t.

The North Carolinian.

The Official Organ of the City.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24 1879.

☞A merry Christmas!

☞Little folks! hang up your stockings to-night!

☞THE CAROLINIAN will appear as usual next week.

☞The Teachers' Association meets here on Tuesday next. See announcement.

☞Our Young Man says he has heard of men sowing wild oats; but whoever heard of a woman sewing anything but tares?

☞Plow deep. The wealth of the soil is not all within four inches of the surface. And cultivate thoroughly if you wish to reap abundantly.

☞It has been wisely said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor to mankind. Permit us to add that he who makes two pounds of butter or of beef out of the grass that before produced one is a creative benefactor.

☞There will be a Grand Ball, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, at the Albemarle House, on New Year's Eve, December 31. As the proceeds are for the Oxford Orphan Asylum, let it be liberally patronized. Admission only 50 cents. Ladies free.

☞It is an ascertained fact that Oregon Inlet is deepening and widening, letting the water of the Ocean into the Sound. As one of the results, the water in the Pasquotank River, even as far up as Elizabeth City, is at times so salt that animals refuse to drink it.

☞An observing "Old Man" says that among the many things he has noticed are: All men are honest when well watched; purses will hold pennies as well as pounds, and that when the purse is empty and the kitchen cold, then is the voice of flattery no longer heard.

☞We had a visit, on Thursday, from Lt. C. F. Shoemaker, of Washington, D. C. He is Assistant Inspector of Light Saving Stations, having been connected with the service ever since it was organized. He left on Friday, for Lt. Newcomb, to visit some of the stations on the coast.

☞We were glad to receive a visit on Saturday from our "tried and true" Republican friend Louis N. Simmons, of Currituck. He has just been appointed Keeper of the Light House on Currituck Beach. We congratulate him. He was justly entitled to position and will, we think, prove to be "the right man in the right place."

☞Too much talk and too little work has been one of the troubles. An intelligent traveler, who had passed all through this Southern country, said: "Nature has bountifully supplied you with many good gifts; but with them all you appear to enjoy another gift, valuable but dangerous, the 'gift of gab.'" It don't do us any harm to hear the truth. We repeat: Too much talk and too little work are not the factors that bring success.

☞To-morrow, like Thanksgiving, will be another bad day on the domain of the gallinaceous bird of America—the Turkey. Like Polonius, he will be at dinner—not where he eats, but where he is eaten! He who so lately gobbled defiantly under his own vine and fig tree will be gobbled! Well, to every reader of the CAROLINIAN who has paid up, or will do so before the holidays end, we wish a full supply of good, fat turkey at dinner tomorrow, hoping 'nary one will experience a single fit of indigestion after!

☞A friend, who writes us a long article—one not exactly adapted to a secular paper—must excuse us. We are neither theologian, lawyer or philosopher. We make no pretense to being versed in the science of divinity. As for the next, it is the especial duty of the lawyer to so arrange a part of the facts as they shall seem to be the whole facts, and next to his power of presenting a cause must come his power to conceal all aspects unfavorable to his purpose; he learns to see the one side of a case, for there is a man expressly employed to see the reverse of the shield. Not any of this is in our line. As to philosophy, while we love to search into the reason and nature of things and to investigate phenomena, we do not claim to always be able to assign causes for their existence. Few, in the true sense, are philosophers. When men wish to exhibit anything, the temptation comes to instantly cut off all right except that which will fall upon their goods. We dismiss our correspondent by saying

"There are more things in heaven and earth
Than is dreamt of in YOUR philosophy."

☞We call attention to Harper's Bazar advertised in this issue.

☞Our Carrier asks us to say to his Town patrons that he will waite on them to-morrow with his Annual Address, and hopes to receive a liberal response.

☞B. F. Whitehurst Esq., of Providence, this County, is one of the most successful apple-growers in this section. He has devoted years of thought and labor to the subject—making it one of intelligent study and experiment—and he has satisfactorily demonstrated what particular kinds of apples are adapted to our climate. He has a splendid orchard, and it is in fine bearing condition. He converts his surplus apples into cider, vinegar and apple brandy. He has placed a bottle of the latter on our table as a 'Christmas present." Every time we need it as "a medicine," he may be sure of our benediction!

☞The Telegram asks us this question:

"If Cameron Chairman, don't mean Grant for President, what does it mean?"

It means that he is a friend of Grant, and so are we. It means that he is a friend of Sherman, and so are we. It means that he was Sherman's choice—was elected by Sherman's friends, and had we been a member of the Committee we would have voted for him too, first, because we personally know the man, and secondly, because we believe with the Cincinnati Gazette, that his election "may be set down as the acquision of an important position to the advantage of Secretary Sherman."

☞Thanksgiving—Christmas! The one has passed; the other is already here! The days between are reckoned among the "brightest of the year," because they are "annointed with the oil of gladness." The one has tended to reconsecrate the hearth-stone, teaching the circles gathered again under the roof where they first learned to love one another, the all-pervading goodness of the Great Father; the other comes as a prophecy and witness that at the table in the Father's House all are brothers! And while the sublime doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man is the object-lesson taught every day in the year by the Creator—writing it everywhere in living light—it is more impressively brought home to each thoughtful man and woman on a day ever memorable whose anniversary ushers in with to-morrow's dawn!

☞The CAROLINIAN's greeting to its patrons and readers is: May you all enjoy it rationally. May each heart brim with joy and gladness, and may all be happy! And may Editor and readers be spared to greet and be greeted on Christmas day 1880!

Local Briefs.

Hurrah for Santa Claus!—The recepts of the Ladies Festival last week netted about $75,00.—Capt. Abbey, of the Revenue Cutter "Stevens," called on Thursday and gave us a cordial "shake."—The Episcopal Church will be appropriately decorated for the annual Christmas ceremonies to-morrow. There will be excellent music.—How true it is that the most treacherous memory in the world belongs to the boy with his first new watch.—The "Telegram" has suspended 'til Friday.—Justice Culpepper still takes the lead.—Ex-Sheriff F. W. Bell and family, of Bertie, have located here.—We learn that wild duck are numerous down our river.—

There was a young man in our town
Whose bright face seldom wore a frown
For he loved a fair girl.
But she gave him the whirl
And now he is greatly cast down!—

Aug. M. Moore Esq., of Edenton, arrived in the City on Friday evening and returned on Sunday morning. He gave us several calls. Always glad to see him.—Our enterprising townsman, Jos. F. Sanders, is erecting a three story house on Main, near Water Street.—Miss Camden, from Pennsylvania, is visiting at Rev. Mr. Melick's.—Several Norfolk gentlemen having purchased Captain Ackerly's Wharf on Water Street, are erecting an Ice House thereon.—The Town authorities are pushing the work on Long Bridge. They are making a splendid job of it.—W. H. Gunn, of Hertford, called on Monday. He reports Perquimans "all straight."—Miss Nicholson, of Belvidere, is spending Christmas in the City. She is stopping at the Albemarle.—By announcement in another column, it will be seen that our popular Water Street Merchant, Geo. E. Brodrick, has very sensibly "taken unto himself a wife." They are now on their bridal tour North. May they have a pleasant time and a safe return.—Instead of a regular issue the "Falcon" publishes a local holiday half sheet this week.—Several advertisements crowded out this week.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Buy your currants, raisins, candies, oranges, mince-meat, apples, malaga grapes, sauces, pickles, etc, at Fowler's—all fresh and nice.

We have a copy of Webster's large Unabridged Dictionary—latest Pictorial edition— for sale. Apply at this office.

65 cent Black Cashmere at Weisel's

Ladies four-button white Kid Gloves at Weisel's Cash Store.

If you wish a large, beautiful and cheap variety of Christmas Toys, Chromos, Books, Bibles, Elegant Boxes of Paper, Dolls, Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, etc, to select from, go Melick's on Watertreet.

Send to this Office for your printing.

We are now prepared to pay the highest cash price for Corn and Peas, and will be pleased to have our sellers give us a call.

J. P. GRANDY & Co.

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

PERQUIMANS.—The Hertford authorities and "Young America" have "locked horns" on the "fire-cracker" question.—Ex-Sheriff John H. Cox has left for Colorado.—Sheriff White is nearly well again.

CHOWAN.—One of the events of the past week was the marriage of Miss Sallie Skinner to Geo. E. Brodrick Esq., of Elizabeth City. It took place at St. Paul's Church on Wednesday evening last. After a reception at the residence of Dr. Leary's, the happy pair took passage on the Steamer Chowan for a Northern trip.—Dr. and Mrs. Capehart have returned from their bridal tour.—John Skinner has left for Baltimore to engage in business.—John Thompson, an old citizen of Edenton, died several days ago.

CURRITUCK.—L. N. Simmons has been appointed Keeper of the Light House on Currituck Beach in place of N. G. Burrus removed. "Louis's" many friends congratulate him.

MARRIED.

BRODRICK—SKINNER. On the 17th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Drain, at Saint Paul's Church, in Edenton, Mr. Geo. E. Brodrick, of Elizabeth City, to Miss Sallie C. Skinner, of the former place.

[We acknowledge a kind remembrance. May our townsman and friend, with his charming bride, enjoy long and happy lives.—The EDITOR.]

PIANOS & ORGANS—

FACTORY TO PURCHASER.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT

Ludden & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America. 5,000 superb instruments at **factory rates** for **Introduction** and **Advertisement**. New plan of selling: No Agents! No Commissions! Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchasers. Middle men's profits saved. Agents rates to all. Only house South selling on this plan. PIANOS, 7 oct. $125; 7½ oct. $155; Square Grands, $227. ORGANS, 9 stops, $57; 13 stops, $71; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $86. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from ten leading makers and 200 different styles. Join this GIGANTIC CLUB of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at WHOLESALE RATES. Special terms to *Music Teachers, Churches and Pastors.* Address for **Introduction** sale circulars

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

Pause Ponder and Peruse!!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (the Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle work with ease, and at less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encoiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents Wanted by the Company. Address them for information. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO., 755 Broadway, New York.

WANTED A competent business man in each county in the U. S. to sell the "Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing" by subscription. To such men, with good references, we furnish the outfit free, and give terms that will insure a worker over $100 a month. Address INTERNATIONAL PUB. CO., Box 2562, St. Louis, Mo.

FOX'S PATENT

Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.

A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. **Prices, from $50.00 upwards.** Send stamp for Circular to

AMERICAN ARMS CO.

103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

STEAMBOATS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION CO.

THE Steamer of this Company leaves the wharf at Elizabeth City for Norfolk on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock A. M., and returns from Norfolk on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

W. A. HARNEY, Gen'l Ag't
Elizabeth City, N. C.

ENTERPRISE
Steamboat Company.

The Steamer of this Company leaves the Wharf at ELIZABETH CITY N. C. for Norfolk, Va., on **Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays** at 6 o'clock A. M., and returns from Norfolk on **Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays.**

B. F. SPENCE,
General Agent
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 30, 1879.

MISCELLNEOUS.

For Sale.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

To close up the estate, I offer at private Sale, that Valuable Business situation, at Newbegun Creek, Pasquotank County, N. C., belonging to the estate of John A. Hollowell, deceased, consisting of a **new Store House, 36 by 60 ft, with bed room attach'd; a large and COMMODIOUS DWELLING,** nearly new, with all necessary out-buildings together with Stables and a large Warehouse, in good repairs; also, an old Store House in a good condition.

The tract of land upon which the buildings stand, contain thirty seven and a half acres, 16 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, lying immediately on Newbegun Creek, which is navigable. This property is divided by the intersection of four roads, which leads to the various fine corn and cotton farms by which it is surrounded, and separating the new Store and Warehouse from the other buildings.

This is conceded to be one of the best business stands in Eastern North Carolina. Will be sold separate, or as a whole. Terms liberal. Apply to

M. L. T. DAVIS, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

☞Refers as to desirability of location, &c, to Miles Commander, Clerk Superior Court, Elizabeth City, N. C. 14—4

ROBERT A. SAWYER,
SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER.
MAIN STREET, ELIZABETH CITY N C

Mr. Sawyer respectfully returns thanks to his old friends for their patronage in the past and hopes for a continuance. He would announce that he has now on hand the best Stock for Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, etc, brought to this place since the war, all of which he is prepared to make up at prices to defy honest competition.

☞Repairing of all kinds done promptly. July 30—tf.

Scott's
HOG CHOLERA COMPOND!

The only remedy ever discovered that has proved an effectual cure and a sure preventative for Cholera and all kindred diseases of Swine.

Millions of dollars have been annually lost by the ravages of this disease among Swine and the National Government and various States have been for fifty years offering rewards for a remedy; yet the only reliable remedy ever discovered, and placed within reach of the Farmer, is the above named Compound—and it is one which all prudent farmers should provide themselves with.

Thousands of pigs die annually from various causes, many farmers losing their entire stock. They need do so no longer, for we have here a Condition Powder for either Hogs or Horses, unequalled

Full directions accompany each package, and the low price at which it is sold, places it within the reach of all stock raisers. Per Package, 50 cents; per Dozen, $5,00. Persons ordering single packages by mail will add fourteen cents for postage.

☞Send your orders, accompanied by the cash, to

I. S. BLAISDELL & Co.,
Hertford, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

WIMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 22, 1879.
I have used "Scot.'s Hog Cholera Compound" for five years among my Hogs and recommend it to all stock raisers. No farmes should be without it.
JOHN F. CARRELL.

ENFIELD, N. C., Nov. 28, 1878.
A short time ago my Hogs were in such a state of exhaustion from Cholera that they could neither stand nor eat. As a last expedient I used "Scott's Hog Cholera Compound" in strict accordance with directions, and their recovery was in consequence so rapid and thorough as to surprise all to whom it was known.
NEWELL E. FAWCETT.

je—4.

C. F. GREENWOOD & BRO.,
JEWELERS.
158 Main Street, Norfolk Va.

One of the largest and most varied Stock of BRIDAL & CHRISTMAS PRESENTS Sent to New York, at prices competing with any House in the country. Call and examine our stock, which entails no obligation to buy. ☞Watches and Jewelry repaired by best workmen.

GUN to SUCCESS,
WITH
Forms FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

by far the best Business and Social Guide Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest: It tells both sexes completely **How to do Everything** in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, How to do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of valued information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or part time. To know why this book of Rare value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to

H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo
We pay all freight. 25—6m

NEW GOODS.

G. E. Brodrick

Offers special inducements in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Cloths, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK BOUGHT VERY LOW.

Save Money by Buying of BRODRICK.

Cash. Cash.

Good Goods. *Reliable Goods—Close Margins—most complete stock—fresh goods—lowest price quoted first—goods shown and prices quoted with pleasure* Put these facts together, think them over and when in want of Goods BUY THEM OF One Price

FOWLER

Cash Dealer In
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING; HATS,
SHOES, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, &c

Largest Stock.

P. W. Melick,

DEALER IN

Furniture, Books, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Crockery, Childrens Carriages, Toys, Novelties, &c.

WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and the Radical Cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable lecture clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 45 6.

BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, CHEERFUL.
Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's New Book,
THE COMPLETE HOME
Full of PRACTICAL INFORMATION,
The young House-keeper's GUIDE,
The Experienced House-Keeper's FRIEND

House-Keeping, Cooking, Dress, Accidents, Sickness, Children, Company, Marriage, Religion, Morals, Money, Family Government, and a multitude of other topics fully treated. **Tells how to make the Home BEAUTIFUL and HAPPY.**

"A book of more practical utility will seldom, if ever, be found outside of inspiration."—*Christian Advocate.*

NEEDED in every city home **BY** Rich and Poor *in all country homes* *Young and Old.* Fine Paper, Clear Type, Beautiful Binding, Splendid Illustrations, *Nearly* 600 *Pages. Low prices. Sells rapidly.*

AGENTS WANTED. *Liberal Commission Description and terms free.*

Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WONDERFUL CURES OF CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, and all cases of Debility.

NEW DISCOVERY, *A Powerfully Invigorating, Fattening Treatment*

Trial treatment sent free or no charge until cured.

Patients caused to eat and digest enormously, and gain five pounds and upwards of Healthy Flesh per week.

HECTIC FEVER, AND NIGHT SWEATS, Stopped in 24hours. Cough made loose and easy, and inflammation of the air passages removed at once. Many worst, bed-fast cases cured in two or three months.

This treatment is not known or used except by us. Send description of case for instructions.

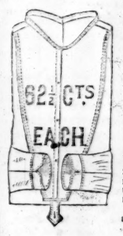
New life imparted the first day. Tubercles thrown off and Lungs healed quickly. In Asthma, Catarrh, and many Chronic Diseases, its effects are equally efficacious. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canada. Address,

INFIRMARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

$7.50 A DOZEN!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirting Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the **consumer,** that avoiding the enormous profits required by **middlemen** and the **retail** trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear,	. . .	$7.50
6 " " " " " "	. . .	4.00
3 " " " " " "	. . .	2.25

An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.

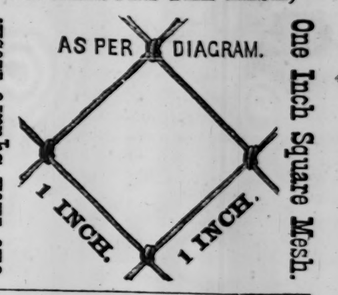
Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent **prepaid** by mail on receipt of 85 cents. We **warrant** these Shirts to be **first-class** in every respect, to be **substantially** and neatly finished, and equal in **appearance, durability** and **style** to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you **save all outside profits.**

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. **NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway,** New York, U. S. A.

ISCELLNEOUS.

NETTING,
—FOR—
SEINES AND POUNDS.

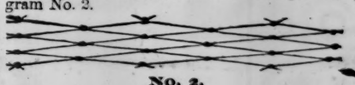
WE MEASURE THE MESH,



Parties ordering Netting or Seines will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

100 Yards.

We would make the webbing 150 yards long, 15 feet deep when stretched the same as a rope, that is the Mesh stretched as per diagram No. 2.



No. 2.

In the absence of any instruction, we will make as above. In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.

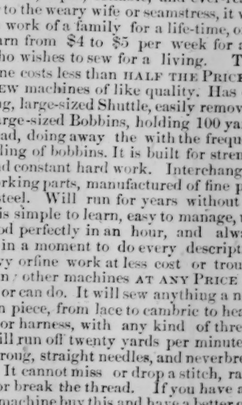
Parties unknown to us, ordering goods, will be required to remit us one-third the value before we ship them, the balance to be paid on delivery.

☞Send for Price List.

WM. E. HOOPER & SONS,
BALTIMORE

AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW STYLE
"FAMILY"
$25 SEWING MACHINE!!

The Usual $65 Machine Reduced to $25.



THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD

TOO LONG IN USE TO DOUBT ITS SUPERIOR MERITS
NO MONEY TO PAY UNTIL MACHINE IS DELIVERED TO YOU AND EXAMINED.

It makes the shuttle double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the HIGHEST AWARD at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a Larger Assortment of Attachments for fine work than any other machine, and Reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, Simple, Rapid, and Efficient.

Use it once, and you will use no other The money cheerfully refunded if it will not Outwork and Outlast any machine at double the price,

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being "the Best at the Lowest Price."

Each machine thoroughly warranted with WRITTEN GUARANTEE for five years. Kept in order Free of Charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowledged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested, and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable, and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a life-time, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per week for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than HALF THE PRICE of any NEW machines of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized Shuttle, easily removed. Has large-sized Bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away the with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for stren'th and and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work at less cost or trouble than an other machines AT ANY PRICE ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can piece, from lace to cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never break them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel rauel or break the thread. If you have any other machine buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion, and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, pleat, fold, scollop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up breadth, &c., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

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The price of our NEW machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy NEW machines. There are no NEW first-class machines offered as low as the "Family," by many dollars.

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JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send Stamp and address

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Embroidered fans of India silk are fashionable.

Scotch plaid skirts must be draped to be endurable.

Silk and wool goods cost as much as those of unmixed silk.

Satin antique is the most elegant material for black bonnets.

Fine silver lace mingled with gold and steel is used in millinery.

White beaver hats trimmed with glossy wild duck are much admired.

Felt bonnets are less common this year than they have been for many seasons.

Worth combines lavender satin and yellow brocade in some of his newest dresses.

Medici lace looks like duchess, having a broad braid pattern, but it is less expensive.

Neckties are passed twice around the neck and knotted, instead of being tied in a bow.

Bead cuffs are worn in full dress They are very deep and are made in many colors.

Plush is used for children's dresses, as well as for those of their mothers and elder sisters.

The last announcement from Paris is that the new evening dresses are made with tight skirts.

Sky blue and flame color, Japanese blue and rose coral are the favorite combinations of color.

Quilled silk caps transform a baby's summer bonnet into a winter head covering in a moment.

Bridal dresses are almost invariably made of figured silk when a fashionable dressmaker has her way.

Watered grenadine makes pretty kerchiefs when trimmed either with lace or with silk embroidery.

The kilt suit is the costume that the small boy assumes as soon as he doffs the white dress of the baby.

Double basques are now worn. One is of satin and is long and square; the other, of velvet, is short and pointed.

Old-fashioned bows, with two loops and a tightly-drawn strap, or with three loops and two ends, are used by Worth.

Dolmans are frequently made of two materials, one being used for the lower part of the garment, the other for the sleeves.

Shell trimming is substituted for plaitings on the lower edge of some trains. It is less elegant but far less expensive.

The pointed bit of brocade left when a piece is cut up for crosswise trimmings is bordered with lace to make a kerchief.

Black bonnets trimmed with pure white ribbon and feathers are more showy than any possible combination of colors.

Cords of silk and beads are substituted for sashes on many dresses. They are used to border basques and outer garments.

Sleeves are sewed to the waist in six gores, which occupy a very small place at the middle of the back, and are rounded at the hem.

Marie Antoinette costumes, with graceful skirt draperies and waists trimmed with graduated folds, are much liked by young ladies.

Cloth wraps are brilliant in Paris this year, being made of garnet and blue cloth, and trimmed with cashmere, or embroidery in cashmere colors.

The newest bags to be worn at the belt are made of black and yellow leather, and look as much like a horse's hoot with the shoe on as possible.

Only black dresses are made of silk unmixed with any other material, and these are trimmed so as to present many different varieties of surface.

To take marks off varnished furniture, wet a sponge in common alcohol camphor and apply it freely to the furniture. It has nearly, if not quite, the same effect that varnish has, and is much cheaper.

Miss Ella Sherman.

The engagement of Ella Sherman, the general's favorite daughter, to Lieutenant A. M. Thackara, of the army, has lately become known. It is hardly "good form" to speak of a young lady as distinguished for her smartness, and yet if I were to say that Miss Sherman is the smartest young lady in Washington I should convey a correct notion about her to the minds of most of your readers. She is the life of the Sherman household, and is noted for her vivacity in social circles. Her father withdrew her from the convent to which she was sent for her education, and, I believe thinks her quite a good Catholic, although she is far from being inclined to be a devotee. Miss Sherman is rather noted in army circles for her skill and endurance as a horsewoman. There is a good story told by some young officers of an experience last spring, when a party was made up at the instance of Ella Sherman to go on horseback to the Great Falls of the Potomac. The distance is sixteen miles, making with a return trip, thirty-two miles—a rather long ride for those who are not used to the saddle. The young officers could not refuse her invitation, but bitterly did they rue it; at least several of them did, for they were so used up by the trip that they had to keep their rooms for three days, and one of them had to have a doctor! Their tormentor, however, rode back without exhaustion, and in the gayest of spirits, and the sport which was made over the masculine weaklings who could not endure as much was kept up for days. The young officers did the best they could to conceal their used-up condition, but it was of no use, for their woe-begone countenances gave the lie to their assurances of having enjoyed the trip, and the doctor's bill was a sad addition to the expense account of the trip.—*Boston Herald.*

The organ rolled its notes from the growling diapason to the gentle flute; and the congregation accompanied by deep sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not yet heard of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Eastern and Middle States.

Mrs. Mary Forse, a poor, young married woman, was stoned by several small boys in the streets of New York, and after giving birth to a child she died from the effects of her injuries.

An explosion in the Marcellus powder mill, about twelve miles from Syracuse, N. Y., demolished three buildings and 3,000 pounds of powder, but no persons were injured. The report was heard twenty miles away.

Asa Magoon was hanged at Windsor, Vt., a few days ago, for murdering Rufus Streeter, an old man of seventy, with whom the murderer had been drinking on the day of the murder. Magoon denied his guilt to the last.

The Pennsylvania and the Lehigh valley coal companies have advanced their miners' wages.

Washington E. Hall, a New York city inspector of election in 1878, who failed to append to his returns specimens of the ballots cast, thereby acting contrary to the law, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The town election in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected all officers by majorities ranging from 500 to 800.

The seventieth birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes was celebrated a few days ago by a banquet at which was present the most notable gathering of literary men and women ever witnessed in Boston. All the prominent writers in the country were either present or sent letters of congratulation. At this banquet Dr. Holmes read a poem, and poems in his honor by Whittier, E. C. Stedman, J. T. Trowbridge, C. P. Cranch and Helen Hunt were read. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot, of Harvard college, W. D. Howells, editor *Atlantic Monthly*, Mark Twain, J. W. Harper, Colonel Higginson and others.

Andrew Tracey, a young lawyer, was hanged the other day at Smethport, Pa., for the murder of his cousin, Mary Reilly, a young lady with whom he was in love. On the trial insanity was set up as a plea in his defense, and after his conviction strenuous effort were made to obtain a commutation of the sentence, without avail. During his confinement Tracey read a great deal and wrote verses. He was a young man of considerable intellectual endowments, but had always been of a morose disposition. At 1:40 P. M. Tracey was led to the scaffold, which was erected in the jail. Ten minutes later the sheriff cut the rope and Tracey's body went down through the trap, and a horrible scene was presented. The knot unloosened and he fell heavily to the stone floor. Tracey was lifted up through the opening by the sheriff and the religious ceremonies were continued. A new rope was secured and Tracey, at 1:56, was dropped into eternity. He uttered no word after the fall, and had nothing to say on the scaffold.

Western and Southern States.

Louisville, Ky., has suffered severely from a heavy tornado, which demolished a number of buildings and uprooted others. Much damage was done also in the surrounding country.

Indians have been committing depredations one hundred miles west of El Paso, for as A party of fifteen men went in pursuit, and followed the trail to the Candeleria mountains, where the Indians ambushed them, killing all but one or two. When the news reached El Paso a strong party was organized and started on the trail. Arriving at the scene of the massacre they commenced to bury the dead and while thus employed were fired upon and eighteen killed. The Indians apparently were armed with Sharp's rifles, and are supposed to be frequenters of the State's reservation.

Luban Walker was hanged in Laban Court house, W. Va., for the murder of Patrick Nolan, a saloon keeper. Walker was only eighteen years of age.

A train from Little Rock, Ark., jumped the track, ran into a trestle and ditched fifteen cars loaded with cotton, all of which were burned. A colored woman and her two children and a brakeman were killed, and four other persons were more or less seriously injured.

The Ute Indians lately in revolt, are giving themselves up. Their uprising and massacre of the whites is said to have been largely due to Mormon influence.

Major-General Jefferson C. Davis died in Chicago a few days ago, aged sixty-one years. General Davis rose from the ranks during the war with Mexico to become a major-general in the civil war, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, regular army. In 1862, while organizing troops at Louisville, Ky., under the directions of General Nelson, he had a difficulty with that officer and shot him dead. For this act General Davis was court-martialed, but was honorably acquitted on the trial.

In consequence of a quarrel near Waco, Texas, arising from the refusal of Miss Stanfield to dance with "Bud" Wood, he and William Currie fought a duel outside the ballroom. A dozen shots were exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander in the leg, and George Wood was shot in the thigh. "Bud" Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Choch and made two attempts to shoot her. He then remarked to Choch, "You are a friend of Currie" shot him dead, and going up to Currie, knocked him senseless with his pistol. Wood then made good his escape.

The election in Louisiana has resulted in the success of the Democratic State ticket and the adoption of the new constitution.

The Senate sub-committee investigating the rival claims of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford to a seat in the United States Senate, from Louisiana, adjourned their session at New Orleans after examining 117 witnesses, and will prepare their report in Washington.

Baltimore's big tunnel to bring water to that city has been completed. It is 36,500 feet long—a few feet less than seven miles—being the longest aqueduct tunnel and the third largest tunnel in the world. It cost $1.50 ,000, and was bored in three years and eight months, less than half the time of any similar work. It is a perfectly straight line of twelve feet diameter, and capable of accommodating an immense body of water. Five miles of the length was bored through rock. With the lakes and storage reservoirs the entire work will cost about $5,000,000, the amount appropriated by the city for the new water supply.

From Washington.

The report of the government auditor of railroad accounts shows that the net increase of the earnings of most of the railroads last year was 9¾ per cent. The net earnings of the Union Pacific railroad last year were $7,506,567. For the ten months ending October 31, 1879, there were built in the United States 2,900 miles of new railroads, of which over 2,000 miles were west of the Mississippi, while the average construction for the same time during the five years previous was only 1,600 miles.

A Washington dispatch says that the Greenbackers have held a caucus at which they agreed to throw the weight of their individual and collective influence against "further encroachments of the money power." They will oppose all legislation looking to the retirement of the greenback or to the checking of silver coinage, or to any attempt to substitute national bank notes for greenbacks. They will press the bill offered at the extra session to substitute treasury notes for bank notes and that offered the other day by Mr. Weaver to increase the currency by the issue of $500,000,000 in greenbacks to pay the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war the difference between what they got in paper and the value of the same in gold.

Foreign News.

General Baker has defeated and dispersed the Afghan tribes opposed to him.

Insurgent forces in the district of Chihuahua, Mexico, are in possession of several towns.

Great distress prevails in the west of Ireland. It is said that such hunger, poverty and want are to be seen there as have never been known since the great Irish famine.

The two children of Donald McNorton, living in Ross, Canada, were both killed by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder which they had managed to get in their possession during their parents absence from home.

C. Goddefroy & Son, of Hamburg, have suspended, owing $2,500,000.

A cable dispatch announces a fresh attempt upon the life of the Russian Czar, at Moscow, While passing through that city an infernal machine was thrown in his way, but did not explode until he had passed.

A war has broken out between rival chiefs in New Calabar, West Africa, and 200 persons have been killed and wounded, and the prisoners killed and eaten.

Intelligence has been received in Buenos Ayres that the allied Peruvians and Bolivians have been completely defeated at Tarapaca, Peru, by the Chilians, who have taken possession of the town. The losses on both sides were heavy. The Chilian squadron is blockading the port of Arica. A dispatch by way of Valparaiso says that a force of 1,500 Chilians fought a battle near Loa with the allied troops, and after a desperate resistance were compelled to surrender, with all their cannon and ammunition.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress began in the Senate by Vice-President Wheeler's calling the members to order at twelve o'clock. The secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was in session, and Senators Bayard and Anthony were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and notify him that both houses of Congress were in session and ready to receive any communication he might choose to make.... At 1:45 P. M. the Senate committee to wait on the President reported that they had done so, and had been informed that he would at once communicate to Congress a message in writing. Immediately after the committee had reported, the President's private secretary appeared and delivered to the Senate the message, which was read by the clerk. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Ferry rose and said that the sorrowful official duty devolved upon him of announcing to the Senate the death of his late colleague, Zachariah Chandler. It was not his present purpose to speak of the character and services of one so long and so notably a member of this body, but at some suitable time he would invite the Senate to express, by resolution and by eulogy, its sense of the irreparable loss the nation has sustained in the death of so distinguished a citizen. As a mark of respect to a senator present at the last adjournment, and absent now forevermore, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn. Agreed to.

Mr. Gordon introduced a resolution reciting that the prospect of the construction of an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua is recognized as a necessity for the prosperity of the commerce of the world and the development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States; and as such enterprise must of necessity be considered as of international utility, under the protection of the government of the United States, it is therefore resolved that the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted a concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said interoceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such grant. Referred to the committee on commerce.... Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to protect life and property, and to prevent accidents and the delay of mails on railroads and steamboats operated under the jurisdiction of the United States. Referred.... Mr. Burnside moved to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of the joint resolution introduced by him in June last, declaring that the people of the United States would not view without serious inquietude any attempt by the powers of Europe to establish under their protection and domination a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action on the part of any European power could not be regarded in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Mr. Burnside expressed the opinion that the construction of a canal across the Isthmus under the direction of a European government would not only enable the government to control the destiny of the State through which it should pass, but it would be dangerous to the peace of the United States Having attained his object, which he stated to be to set forth the reasons and to correct wrong impressions here and abroad as to the motives leading to his introduction of the joint resolution, Mr. Burnside withdrew his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from its further consideration. Adjourned.

Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, appointed as a senator to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, deceased, was sworn in and took his seat.... Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of custom duties in legal-tender notes; also, a bill amendatory of title No. 48 of the revised statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign-carrying trade, both of which were referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Bayard introduced a joint resolution removing the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks and making them receivable by the government for all dues except duties on imports.... Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be a legal tender in the payment of debts. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill—the duplicate of one introduced in the House by Mr. Garfield—to facilitate the refunding of the national debt.... Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution declaring that resumption, the circulation of gold, silver and greenbacks as lawful money, and the expectation that the finances would not be disturbed by precipitate legislation, had been followed by revived industry and general prosperity; that the successful conduct of business depended on a stable financial policy; and that in the opinion of the Senate any legislation during the present session materially changing the existing system of finance would be inexpedient. Adjourned after an executive session.

House.

The first regular session of Congress was opened in the House by Speaker Randall, who called the members to order. After a prayer by the chaplain the roll was called, when 232 members responded to their names, 55 being absent. The four members from California, W. G. Thompson, of Iowa, and Waldo Hutchins, of New York, were then sworn in. ....Messrs. Atkins, Bicknell and Garfield were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and announce to him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit. After an hour's recess the President's Message was received and read by the clerk, after which the House adjourned.

Mr. Ellis introduced a joint resolution pledging the protection of the government to the Nicaraguan Interoceanic Canal Company when it shall have obtained a grant from the Nicaraguan government, which was referred .... Mr. White introduced a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments providing that general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, and granting the power to the President to disapprove of any separate item of a bill without thereby defeating the entire bill. Referred.... Mr. Fort introduced a resolution reciting that "any attempt to withdraw or change the legal status and quality of any of the paper money issued by the United States or reopen, by legislation, the currency questions settled by the decisions of the supreme court and universally adopted and approved by the people, would be injudicious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding the returning prosperity, and this House is emphatically opposed to any such legislation".... Bills were introduced: 'To remove the Ute Indians to Colorado. Revising the statutes so as to provide that deputy marshals shall be elected from different political parties. Prohibiting dress parades of the army on Sunday. Adjourned.

On the first "bill day" among the more important bills introduced were the following: By Messrs. Garfield and Wood—Providing for the refunding of the national debt. By Mr. Weaver—Providing an appropriation of $500,000,000, with which to pay to the soldiers of the late war the difference between the face value of their pay in currency and the price of gold at that time. By Mr. Findley—For the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. Adjourned.

Mr. Aiken presented a petition of the national grange and patrons of husbandry, asking for the enactment of such laws as will relieve the country from the unlawful exactions of transportation companies engaged in inter-State commerce. Referred.... Mr. Gillette offered a resolution declaring that Congress is opposed to any reduction in the volume of the United States legal-tender notes now outstanding, but on the contrary is in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, and that it is in favor of the free coinage of the 412½ grain silver dollar. Adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt...	06¾	@ 08¾
Calves—State Milk.....	02¾	@ 03¾
Sheep.....	04	@ 05¾
Lambs.....	04	@ 05¾
Hogs—Live.....	05¾	@ 06¾
Dressed.....	05½	@ 06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy.....	$ 90	@ 7 25
Western, good to fancy.....	5 95	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Red.....	1 50	@ 1 50
White State.....	1 37	@ 1 40
Rye—State.....	91	@ 92
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed.....	61	@ 62
Southern Yellow.....	60	@ 60
Oats—White State.....	49	@ 51¾
Mixed Western.....	47½	@ 50
Hay—Retail grades.....	75	@ 80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.....	90	@ 90
Hops—State, 1879.....	35	@ 45
Pork—Mess.....	12 80	@ 12 75
Lard—City Steam.....	07.80	@ 7.80
Petroleum—Crude.....	07½	@ 8½
Refined	08	
Wool—State and Penn. XX.....	36	@ 40
Butter—State Creamery.....	29	@ 37
Dairy.....	26	@ 30
Western Creamery.....	27	@ 37
Factory.....	14	@ 24
Cheese—State Factory.....	09	@ 13
Skims.....	07½	@ 08
Western Factory.....	12	@ 13¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	20	@ 20¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. choice and fancy.....	6 75	@ 7 00
Wheat—Penn. Red.....	1 44	@ 1 44½
Amber.....	1 30	@ 1 31
Rye—State.....	87	@ 87
Corn—State Yellow.....	51½	@ 52
Oats—Mixed.....	43	@ 44
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	34	@ 35
Cheese—New York Factory.....	1 ½	@ 13
Petroleum—Crude.....	06½	@ 7½
Refined	8¾	

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle—Live weight.....	04½	@ 04¾
Sheep.....	04½	@ 05½
Hogs.....	04½	@ 04¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat....	7 00	@ 8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow.....	58	@ 59
Oats—Extra White.....	42	@ 45
Rye—State.....	8	@ 82
Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine..	40	@ 42
Unwashed, " "	31	@ 32

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring...	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—Red Winter.....	1 00	@ 1 00
Corn—New Western.....	40	@ 40
Oats—State.....	40	@ 42
Barley—Two-Rowed State.....	65	@ 75

BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET

Beef Cattle—Live weight.....	07¾	@ 10¾
Sheep.....	04¾	@ 05
Lambs.....	08	@ 08
Hogs.....	04¾	@ 05

Eating Dogs in Berlin.

Hard times in Berlin have led to dog stealing and dog eating by the hungry poor. Many families are in mourning for their favorite pugs and turn spits—the two varieties of dogs most affected as domestic companions by northern Germans—which have fallen victims to their too tempting obesity and appetizing sleekness. Plump terriers, also, have mysteriously disappeared in considerable numbers. The fate reserved for these domestic pets was unsuspected by the general public until a distressing incident which happened to Prince Henry XXII., of Reuss, revealed the ghastly truth. His highness had lost a poodle of extraordinary talent, which, alas, was as portly of body as it was intelligent in mind. He offered a handsome reward to any one who would restore his favorite, and "no questions asked;" but in vain. Day after day passed away in sorrow, unbroken by any hopeful tidings, until one fatal morning the prince received a post-card, unsigned, but bearing the following heartless inscription: "Serenity! The poodle sends his respects, and begs leave to inform your highness that he has been eaten."

The editorial articles in the London *Times* are over a column long. A column and a quarter is the standard length, from which they never vary more than a few lines, no matter whether the subject be momentous or trivial.

There is Health Ahead,

For cheerless dyspeptics who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest, restore their appetites, steady their nerves and drive away the blues. If, with such a prospect, there are any of them who neglect to profit by the above suggestion, why they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitters if it is not a good medicine, and if they receive a truthful reply it will be an affirmative. Biliousness, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won a national reputation as a remedy for and means of averting intermittent and remittent fevers. It has a cheering effect upon the despondent invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive and not palliative effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its place.

An Indestructible Rubber Boot!

India Rubber, as prepared in the manufacture of Boots, has a grain or fiber as positive as the grain of a pine board. The "cracking" of Rubber is simply the separation of these fibers, caused by the strain brought upon them, wherever wrinkles are formed in the stock by the bending of the foot in the act of walking. In the "95" Boot, by making the exposed part of the upper and leg of *two layers* of Rubber (as seen in the cut), *the grain is crossed* at right angles, whereby the whole mass of fibers are held together, rendering separation or "cracking" impossible. The extra thickness obtained by doubling the upper and leg, tends also to prevent the formation of permanent wrinkles, for the stock, aided by its elastic purity, springs back to its original form when the bending ceases, so that after six months' wear these Boots will be found as smooth and as shapely as when first made. This shape-retaining quality will be found especially desirable in the leg, which in ordinary Rubber Boots settles down and great wrinkles are formed around the ankle, causing the wearer to "interfere" in walking, to the speedy wearing out of the Boot leg. The freedom from foot chafing and stocking wearing wrinkles in the "Ninety-five Per Cent. Sterling Boot," will be found of great practical comfort and economy.

A speedy quietus is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of the respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself the early use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all druggists.

Prices of the Mason & Hamlin Organs are somewhat more than those of the poorest organs made; but they are not much more, while the quality is vastly superior. This has been so thoroughly proved by the results at all great world's expositions for many years that it is no longer a question. At the prices they are the cheapest organs.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

$1,425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$100 in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. Heath & Co., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, New York.

For an irritated throat, cough or cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 25 cents a box.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener applied to those new boots and they will never run over, and will last twice as long.

Young men go west. Learn telegraphy. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

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